PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—There has been

general interest throughout this State in the

tenced to be hanged for the alleged fatal poison-

last May in a little house in the outskirts

of Carlisle. There was a dispute over a few

hundred dollars left by her, a man named Wynkoop claiming that she had verbally willed

Suspicion pointed to Mrs. Reed, a near relative

of the District Attorney of the county (Cumber-

land), Mrs. Zell and Wynkoop. The Coroner's

inquest resulted in the arrest of the two latter.
Mrs. Reed testified that three days before Mrs.
Kiehl died she and Mrs. Zeil breakfasted with
her and drank some coffee made by Mrs. Zeil,
and that after drinking the coffee the witness
and Mrs. Kiehl were attacked with severe
wordline.

MR. BAYARD IN THE WAR. BIS SPEECH FOR DIFIDING THE REPUBLIC.

We Denounces the Struggle for the Union, Assalls Abraham Lincoln, Calling his Dets Usurpations, and also Advocates the Recognition of the Confederate States. Recent references to a speech delivered by Senator Bayard in Dover, Del., against the war for the Union have attracted attention. Inves-tigation shows that the Hon. T. F. Bayard

made such a speech at a meeting called as a Peace Convention, on June 27, 1861. This held on the village green, and was attended by a throng variously described in the al papers as the largest ever gathered in the Brate, and as containing from 700 to 2,500 perone who approved of the course of the Adminion in waging war against the rebels had t in the same place. These Unionists argued a Southern States were in rebellion, and contrary views, they declared it to be their epinion that Senator James A. Bayard, the ather of the present Senator, should resign his eat in the Senate. Thus the Peace Convention was brought about, as much to defend the cause the Bayard as to put on record the comblic. The call for the meeting local papers invited "all citizens, it regard to former party relations, opself to civil war and in favor of a peaceful adement of all questions which have distracted outer and produced its present lamenta-

re was a preliminary meeting indoors for prolitiment of permanent officers. Aftere convention was called on the Green. a stand had been erected opposite ty offices, Ex-Gov, William Temple res made President, and there were ten Viceats from each of the three counties in Each county was also represented by ary. Ex-Gov. Temple spoke first. He for peace with the view of perpetuating Benster Douglas, that " war is dissolution."

On motion of Col. W. G. Whitely, a committee of ten from each 100 persons was appointed to prepare business for the meeting." There were loud calls for a speech from Col. Whitely, who made a long address. "We have had g to do," he said, "with bringing on this spicidal and unholy crusade." He deplored the net that several States had seceded. "but they have gone out of the Union, and it is impossible to coerce or subjugate eight millions of freemen struggling for their rights." They had been prompted to this step because of forthern aggression and wrong, and it was now for our people to say whether they would entribute to subjugate and hold them as conquered provinces, or let them go and be free. Voices-" Let them go!"

Yes," responded Col. Whitely, "in God's name let them go and enjoy their rights as freemen!" It was the Colonel's opinion that the first gun from Sumter was the death knell of the Union, and those guns since fired were

Then Thomas F. Bayard, now Senator from Delaware, spoke. The Delawarean (Dem.), the enly paper then published in Dover, confined its report to the statement that "Col. Whitely was followed by Thomas F. Bayard, Esq., in a lengthy, able, and argumentative speech."

The Delaware Gazette, the old Democratic

weekly journal of Wilmington, said next day othing more than that "Thomas P. Bayard owed in a speech of about three-quarters of an hour:" but afterward, that paper complained f the reports of this and the other addresses in the Philadelphia and other Northern partisan newspapers; and finally on July 9, 1861, in its third issue after the moeting, published the following, which must be taken as a revised report, prepared by Mr. Bayard himself:

Speeck of T. F. Bayard.

the place of the Constitution and the laws. Let it is no narrow partions app A merican research to compare the place of the Constitution and the laws. Let it is not narrow partions app A merican research to consider, one result is accomplished futtying to all fair-minded men, which it pass by without notice. I mean the important the policy and measures into whose hands it has temporarily prusted. It is well known to us all that collect a sit has been throughout the and for this purpose troops, not of current and their ability to do mischlef, and for this purpose troops, not of current and their ability to do mischlef, as we stand hyre in the spirit of freemen into our privilege and perform our duty are and their ability to do mischlef, as we stand hyre in the spirit of freemen into our privilege and perform our duty are and diverse press in his place to a sit has been affected by the spirit of freemen into our privilege and perform our duty are and invited and their ability to do mischlef, as we stand hyre in the spirit of freemen into our privilege and perform our duty are and their ability to do mischlef, as we stand hyre in the spirit of freemen into our privilege and perform our duty are and invited the relation of the province of the pro Reported for the Delaware Gusette. MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN: By no narrow party name, in no narrow partisan spirit, do I address you but as an assemblage of American free-

ion, the State of Delaware has had magnited to our constitutional duties toward sach very member of the Union we have been in halfitimes. Never, never has a thought, an act of ours been unfaithful to the our fathers—in letter and in spirit it was father and the stern fathfully kept by us. But the stern state before us, and but two alternatives at the ore us, and but two alternatives at the ore us, and we make war upon abhiguate this new confederacy, or shall seedily treat with them and consent to safegovernment, trusting to time, is the great leader of all wrongs and us, to befing the magain voluntarily into a consent of war—of horrid civil and countryment. Grant to the Northern componer success.

se in such a war would be the interyou yourselves.

It is such a war necessary for the peace
impriness of the United States? For half
others we have lived at peace with Great
in, with her Canadian possessions upon
northern border. Upon the south Mexico
is her government with no threats of trouble
for our citizens. Why, then, may not two
friean confideracies exists side by side withconflict, each emulating the other in the
stess of civilization? The co-terminous
sloms of Europe offer many examples of
there is no prosperity. With such a lar neace and prosperity. With such a ching alternative as civil war, why should the experiment at least be made? It is this

disminor, certain, final, inevitable," and so belive the second of the content of

they see littrician his powers to restore peace to our land.

Let us, fellow men, follow peace as our bright north star whose radiance may be mild but never delusive or uncertain, while in the calamities of war, and in that worst of wars, a civil war, we shall only reach by sheer exhaustion the peace we can now command in ten days by treaty.

After Senator Bayard's address the following

resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved. That while we deeply deplore the revolution which has accepted eleven States from the Union, we prive place to civil war, and believe that if a reconcillation by pagestic means shall decome impossible, the nekros wedgement of the independence of the tonicalevate. distributions to the an attempt to conquer and more and an income as an income to an attempt to to be inaugurated from as an income to terror attempted to be inaugurated by the war party by denouncing all men as dissimbled as presentations and trainers who are opposed to civil war and to the parisable and gross violations of the Constitution to the parisable and gross violations of the Constitution control to the parisable and gross violations of the Constitution of the control of

et. That we tender our grateful thanks to Senator

Mr. Adam E. King deprecated the war, and eulogized John J. Crittenden, compromise, and concession. Edward Ridgeley, Secretary of State, spoke against coercion, and denounced those who advocated the war for having opins, who posed the proposed compromise at the recent is published to lay, and is for sale on every news stand war is seesion of Congress. He said that the South in New York and Brooklyn—ade.

of the property of the propert In this connection it is important to note that representative independent Republicans who are hostile to frant have quietly met here. Their gathering was not timed with the meeting of the Democratic National Committee, but was turely accidental. I have learned enough to satisfy me that there will be an organization of all the Republicans opposed to Grant and the third-term conspiracy, sufficiently strong to make itself felt in the approaching campaign. The men who are belind the movement are enthusiastic, but they are in carnest, and willing to werk for the cause. If Grant is nominated at Chicago they will work with all their might to defeat him in November. There are not a few Democrats who believe that this element in the polities of the near future ought to be considered.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND. 000-The Mansion House Fund. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.-The House Committe on Foreign Affairs instructed its Chairman to-day to report favorably to the House the resolution making an appropriation for the relief of the suffering people of Ireland. The resolution was amended by the committee, inresolution was amended by the committee, increasing the appropriation from \$100,000, the amount originally proposed, Le \$300,000.

DUBLIN, Feb. 23.—The Mansion House Relief Committee announce that the total amount of subscriptions to date is £74.801. Seventy-one grants have been made since the last meeting, amounting to £2.445. Twenty-five hundred pounds have been rescrived from Svilney, New South Wales: £1.000 from Madenaide, South Australia; £1.000 from Madras, India; £20 from O'Keefe & Sons of Toronto, Out.; and £36 from Newmarket, Ont.

London, Feb. 23.—in the House of Lords today, Euri Cairus, the Lord High Chancellor, introduced bills simplifying conveyancing, faciliating sales and leases of lands, and generally increasing the powers of owners for life to impose the land. The principal one of these bills passed its first reading.

The Seed Potatoes bill passed in committee.

The New York Post Office Temperance Asso-

ciation celebrated Washington's Birthday at their third annual reunion last night, in the Metropolitan Hotel

The New York Family Story Paper

OPPOSED TO A THIRD TERM.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS SPEAKING OUT AGAINST GRANT,

Mass Meeting in Cooper Institute—Speeches by Frederick Hassaurek and Sigismund Kaufmann—Stirring Besolutions Adopted.

The occasions have been few outside of an election campaign when so large and enthusiastic a political gathering has been in Cooper Institute as was seen there last night in re-sponse to the call of the German Republicans for a meeting to express opposition to a third term Presidency. The great hall was filled to overflowing, and almost every man and woman remained and listened attentively to all the speakers to the close of the meeting. Before the meeting there was a torchlight procession. which marched through the streets headed by a band. A part of the procession marched into the hall, carrying their transparencies with them, while the band played the "Red, White, and Blue," the "Star Spangled Banner," and other national airs. The great audience

cheered aimost incessantly.

The speaking was all in German. The names of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Lin-coln were often spoken of, and every time those names brought down great applause. When one of the speakers told how Gen, Grant for the last eighteen months had eat at the tables of F-nperors, and had been sought after by Princes and Princesses, and then asked whether that was a good kind of schooling for a repub-lican, the audience responded with loud applause and shouts of disapprobation for the stu-dent of monarchical rule. And when Mr. Sigis-

and that after drinking the coffee the witness and Mrs. Kiehl were attacked with severe vomiting.

The physician who had made the postmortem, although admitting that death might have resulted from one of many natural causes, expressed the opinion as an expert that if the analysis of the stomach showed the existence of arsenic, there was good tround for believing death to have resulted from arsenical poisoning. The analysis had been made by a young druggist of little experience, who could not tell how much or low little arsenic there was, but the traces of the poison were undoubted.

Several highly respectable witnesses testified that Mrs. Reed's reputation for veracity was so bad that they would not believe her under eath. The defence showed that the deceased woman had several times threatened to take her own life, and that Mrs. Zell could not have been in complicity with Wynkoop, because just after Mrs. Kiehl's death, she gave testimony in opposition to Wynkoop's claim. It was also shown that Mrs. Zell could have had no motive for the deed, Judze Herman, a young lawyer of ability, but inexperienced in criminal cases, characed the jury very briefly, leaving the case to them. The defence had been so sure of acquittal that they took few exceptions.

When the appeal to the Supreme Court was made, meetings of ladies and gentlemen were held in this and other cities for the purpose of giving active assistance to Mrs. Zell's counsel. The latter, in arguing before the higher tribunal, declared that Judge Herman had misled the iury by misquoting the testimony of several witnesses in such a manner as to vitiate the whole trial. It was also alleged that the foreman of the jury had used unlawful influence to bring about conviction, going so far as to threaten to report to the court a doubting juror. To-day Justice Trunkey rendered the opinion of the Supreme Tribunal, reversing the judgment of the lower court, and granting a new ment of the lower court, and granting a new trial. SCIENTIFIC HITTING. and McCoy of New York. Many sporting men, and others interested in the art of self-defence with natural weapons,

nated in a test of skill between Ed. McGlinchy of Bridgeport, Conn., and Peter McCor of New York. Preliminary to this were some slashing rounds, in which Jimmy Riley of Liverpool, Billy Madden, Jack Gallagher, Dooney Harris, John Riley, John Plankey, and others participated, comprising a regular stugging match bepaied, comprising a regular stugging match between J. Dockerty and "Dangerous Jack," a Virginia colored man; a lively bout between Billy Fields and Mike Murry; another bout between Prof. Austin of London and Mike Gilipsisie of Philadelphia, and a set-to between two colored men, George Taylor and "Robinson Crusco."

McGlinchy and McCoy shook hands at fifteen migutes part 5 in the afternoon and becaute their McGlinchy and McCoy shook hands at fifteen minutes past 5 in the afternoon, and began their match under the Marquis of Queensbury rules, each round to last three minutes. They opened with some cautious manceuving. McCoy led off with his right heme on the jaw of McGlinchy. The latter then came up and some sharp hitting followed. McCoy broke away, getting a rib-roaster as he did so. More quick sparring followed, McCoy broke away, getting a rib-roaster as he did so. More quick sparring followed. McCoy broke away, getting a rib-roaster as he did so. More quick sparring followed, McClinchy confining his attention to the face and ribs.

In the second round McCoy got home a neat double hit. McGlinchy, who never sparred so well, tempered his gameness with caution. The New Yorker kept putting his left and right neross the nose and cars of his opponent, and McGlinchy got home again and again in the right place. There was no positive advantage to either when time was up. Both men were ordered to break away.

In the third round McCoy led off with his left. McGlinchy neatly stopped it and countered heavily on McCoy's mouth. McCoy then rushed in and desperate work followed. Both men stood up and returned blow for blow amid the wild yells of the crowd.

The fourth and last round was botly contested. A series of determined ralies took place all over the stage. When time was called, the match was decided to be an eyen thing, neither man having secured any perceptible advantage. was over, and it was a reasonable suspletion that now we needed a statesman in the place of a trooper. We did not send a discribered watch to the blacksmith any more than we sent a shoeless horse to the watchmaker, and it was not now the art of war but the art of peace that was to be unravelled. Grant had been good in the field, and he had been poor in the Cabinet. What had he done for the Republican party? He had turned a section of it adrift before the close of his first term, and the scandels of his internalministration sat upon the party like an incubus. Some wanted him reciected now because he had traveilled over the world. Alas, that hobnobbing with kings and emperors should be regarded as good education for a republican. [Applause,] Why, the dinners that Grant was reported to have enten were so many that they must have been almost contiguous, and the trifling intervals between them couldnot have afforder either much time or a yery clear head to pursue the study of government. [Great linghter.] The word most often in the mouth of the American politician was the word expedient. Was it expedient to nominate one that so large a proportion of the Republicans would under no circumstances uphold? The steaker concluded by noting the difference between form and spirit in government. The Emperors did not abolish the forms of the republic in Rome, and they were preserved even under Nero and Caliguia. Our need was to preserve the spirit of our free government. There was nothing in the Constitution against ten terms—except the spirit to which we should cling with all the tenacity of our nature, in order that our free estate may be preserved to our children and our children's children forever. [Long continued applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Hassaurek's address letters were read from Frances Hecker, George

otters were rend from Francis Hocker, George I. Foster, Matthew Hale, and others, and the fol-owing resolutions were adopted by the meeting:

We adhere with untallering develop to the pelberg-promulgated in the platform adopted by the Nation Republican convention of 1876.

advantage.

spent a part of the holiday yesterday in witness ing a series of boxing matches, which culmi-

A large private meeting of Steinway & Sons', piano workers took place vesterday in Turtle Bay Hall, and a circular was read dated Feb. 21, which the firm had issued to their dealers and agents. In it the movethe firm had ever encountered, and it said that they had

ter at improved civil service, and for a comony in public case with these city. State, and instable.

That it maintain and accounties this noticy, so necessary for the permanent future wither of the people, the Republicant party must be continued in power. It can and will be continued in power it can and will be continued in power if the politicians will not overtride by the "unitable" and other devices the clearly expressed will of the people in the hommation of a candidate for the Presidents.

That the invertice rule, sanctified by the practice of the fathers of our country all the followed Presidents of the fathers of our country all the offices of President to was been a season of the constitution. It this wise policy is adhered to, the nation will sarply be sate against the machinations of criminal carried procedure anti-tion. Violated once, an unanswerably dangerous precedent's made for the future.

That there is no excuse or insufficiation for initiating so dangerous an experiment as forcing and any citizen at the coming election at third Presidential nomination, unless Goss and Ryan Putting Up the Money The second deposit of \$250 a side for the The second deposit of \$250 a side for the natch between Jos Goss and Patrick Pysn was made esterday at William Tracy's in Twesty-limits street, the final deposit to make up the amount of \$1,700 a bits to be made as soon as which is to take 100 place some whate in Canada. Greek and Kyan appeared in excellent condition. When the match was made Goss weighted 250 mounts and Ryan 275. Their weights are now respectively 185 and 189 mounts.

UNDER A STRONG GOVERNMENT. Nihilista Threatening to Burn St. Petersbur -The Palace Explosion. LONDON, Feb. 23 .- A St. Petersburg de-

spatch to the Daily Telegraph says: "Gen. Gourko, Governor-General of St. Petersburg; Gen. Drenteln, Chief of Imperial Police; and Gen. Zouroff, Prefect of the Police of St. Petersburg, have received notices from a Nihilist committee informing them that they need not trou ble themselves to make arrangements for illumination on the occasion of the Czar's anniversary, as the revolutionists are preparing for such an illumination as has not been seen since Nero burned Rome."

the Republican party is willing to confess before the world that it has but one man within its ranks more than the providence of the third term could not be urged, who can be elected, and who, if elected, will discharge the duties of that high office with credit and distinction.

That they who declare that no candidate but their favorus can, if elected, be inaugurated, insuit the intelligence and patroism of the American people. It is but an idle threat and a device to frighten the unit intelligence and patroism of the American people. It is but an idle threat and a device to frighten the unit into supporting the third term.

That it is manifest that there are thousands of Republicans sincerely and honesity opposed on conviction and principle to the third term, and we warn our political leaders not to endanger the success of the Republican party at the next Presidential election by foreign a nomination which would be obnexious to so many influential members of the party; not to assume that because they have been always layal to the decrees and nominations of the Republican Convention, there never will be a limit to their allestance.

The receiver will be a limit to their allestance.

The receiver will be a limit to their allestance.

The providence of the proper of the injury of the people and the sacrifice of their best interests.

Mr. Siglismund Kaufman was the last speaker. Noro burned Rome."

A part of a letter from Prince Alexander of Hesse to his wife, dated St. Petersburg, Feb. 17, and published here, says: "I was received at the railway station by all the sons of the Emto maintain themselves in power, position, and influence to the injury of the people and the sacrifice of their best interests.

Mr. Sigismund Kaufman was the last speaker. He spoke of the cry in the Republican party for a strong man in order that he might be powerful to insure his inauguration. When, the speaker asked, had we had the necessity of a strong man at the head of a party which had elected him? Given that Grant was nominated in Chicago, the German Republicans of America would not vote for him. Let them, in that emergency, be given a clean and patriotic man, and even with the handicap of belouging to the Democratic party upon his shoulders they would put him first in the race. Then they would put him first in the race. Then they would put him first in the race. Then they would put him first in the race. Then they would be called identists, and they could stand it.

Among those who occupied seats on the platform last evening were: Philip Bissinger, Dr. A. Jacoby, Herman Clausen, Julius Hallgarton, Prof. Felix Adler, Fritz Berringer, Louis Goobel, Alexander Blumenstell, Albert Klameroth, Immanuel Averlach, Frederick Killian, Phil Frankenheimer, J. C. F. Beyland, Daniel Wallenstein, William Meyer, Joseph Rheinboldt, M. Thaimessenger, Dr. Henry Goldman, G. A. Cassether, John B. Dingeldein, Sheridan Shook, D. D. T. Marshall, Goorge W. Falmer, Collector Merritt, Stephen N. Stmonson, Benjamin Lehmarer, and Gen. Charles Graham. peror and by Prince Alexander of Bulgaria (the writer's own son), and was thence conducted to the Winter Palace. The Emperor awaited me at the staircase. We were proceeding through the large corridor to his Majesty's spartments at the starcase. We were proceeding through the large corridor to his Majesty's spartments when suddenly a fearful detonation was heard, the flooring was raised as by an earthquake, the gas extinguished, and we were left in total darkness. At the same time a horrible dust and smell of gunpowder or dynamile filled the corridors. Some one shouted to us that the chandelier had fallen down in the sal on where the table was laid for dinner. I hastened thither with the Czarewitch and the Grand Duke Vladimir, while Count Adlerberg, in doubt as to what might happen, held back the Emperor. We found all the windows broken and the walls in ruins. The dinner had been delayed helf an hour for my arrival, and it was owing to this circumstance that the imperial family had not yet assembled in the during hall. Gomin, a notorious Russian Nitritist, who has been making this city his hendquarters, suddenly salled for the United States on Saturday, travelling incognito. Others are changing their rendezvous, recent events in Russia having rendered them very unpequiar. It is believed that efforts will be made to amend the system of international passport and extraultion laws, though public opinion is generally adverse thereto.

It is rumored that a clue has been discovered SAFING A WOMAN FROM THE GALLOWS.

it to him. It being rumored that she had died from poison, the body was exhumed and a post mortem made.

tallatory Motions by Home Rulers,

LONDON, Feb. 23 .- In the House of Commons to-day Sir Stafford Northcote gave notice that on Thursday he would move a resolution that whenever any member was named by the Speaker or chairman of committee as diregard-ing the authority of the Chair, or abusing the rulers of the House by persistently obstructing business, the Speaker shall put the question that such member be suspended during the remainder of that day's sitting, and if any member bethrice suspended in one session, the third suspension be for one week, after which a motion may be made for a continuance of the suspension, but the suspended member will have the right to be heard in reply to such motion.

Subsequently Mr. Sullivan (Home Rule, Louth) moved that Earl Cadogan, for speaking at an electoral meeting at Chelsea, be summoned before the bar of the House for breach of privilege, as no peer is allowed to interfere with elections; and that a Major Jocelyn be also summoned to the bar of the House, as he at the same meeting characterized the Home Ruler.

Sir Stafford Northcote pointed out that the meeting was an ordinary meeting of the Conservative Association.

Sir William Harcourt opposed the motion by moving the previous question, but said the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to thank himself for it by his course in the Plimsoil affair.

The previous question was adopted by a vote of 229 to 15.

Mr. O'Donnell (Home Rule, Dungaryen) proceeded to raise another question of breach of privilege.

Mr. Sullivan, in his speech on his motion, inmainder of that day's sitting, and if any mem-

ceeded to raise another question of breach of privilege.

Mr. Suilivan, in his speech on his motion, incidentally expressed his intention of raising a question of breach of privilege by newspapers.

Note.—These proceedings are doubtless in retaliation for the motion against obstruction.

Mr. O'Donnell, in raising the question of breach of privilege, brought under notice a number of newspaper articles, which, he complained contained a series of gross, scandalous libels upon Irish members. He moved that these articles violated the privileges of the House, and handed in the newspapers mentioned for the passages to which he had made refurence to be read by the Clerk.

The Speaker said it would be trifling with the House to read the extracts.

The Speaker said it would be trifling with the House to read the extracts.

Sir Stafford Northcote said the articles were inoffensive, and moved as an amendment that the House proceed to the orders of the day.

The Marquis of Harrington seconded the motion, and congratulated the Government on adopting the right course; but, he said, there could be no doubt that some of the newspaper passages read by the member for Dungarvan wore serious broaches of privilege.

Mr. Shaw (Home Ruie, Cork) recommended the withdrawai of Mr. O'Donnell's motion, and Mr. O'Donnell's motion, and Mr. O'Donnell's motion, and day. O'Donnell's motion was then negatived without division.

The amendment to proceed to the orders of the day was agreed to an the Irish Relief bill was read a third time.

London, Feb. 24.—The Standard says that rumors were freely circulated on both sides in the Lownon, Feb. 24.—The Standard says that rumors were freely eirculated on both sides in the lobby last right that an immediate desolution of Parliament is contemplated. The Standard adds: These reports are at present premature; but if the business of the House continues to be systematically abstructed, the Government will have no alternative but to dissolve Parliament at an early day.

The Home Kulers will meet to-day to consider Sir Stafford Northcote's motion to check obstruction.

obstruction. Collision on the Harlem Rallroad. The Chatham local express train on the Har lem Bailroad, due in the Grand Central Depat at 10% A. M. yesterday, came in collision with an opward bound

JEFFERSON, Texas, Feb. 23.—A trustworthy informant from near Linden, cass County gives the following: "Mrs. Clarke, a respectable married woman who lived in tearry neighborhood, was yesterday out regest and numbered. Three then were arrested, one of whom concessed to having committed the crime. He was horristy mutilated by a mab, his clading was nirely with coal oil and set on fire, and he was afterward hanged."

Hennay's Diamonds.

London, Fob. 23.—Prof. Rosson of Owens College, Manchester, says that he occasis the excite the
far submitted by Mr. J. Hallandyns Hennay as insufficient
to estat is the conclusion that he has discovered a process for making diamonds.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 23.—It is understood that the English Foreign office is willing to pay a reason and successful returns for the Syngs and wife, now held by brightness associate. Annoving courses will rapidly disappear under the use of Hate's Homey of derenhand and far. By draggists.

Pike's Touthache Drops care in one minute. — 4.6.

CONKLING'S CONVENTION

AN OFERWHELMING MAJORITY FOR

THE MAN ON HORSEBACK. How the Delegation to Chicago will be made Solid for Grant, without Instructions to Vote as a Unit—A Lively Fight in Prospect

UTICA, Feb. 23 .- Very few delegates have arrived here yet, but the cry at the hotels if "All full," and a great rush of political wire-pullers and delegates is expected to-morrow. The advance guard to-night consists of ex-Collector Arthur, Judge Jake Patterson, Insurance Superintendent John F. Smyth, Assembly Clerk E. M. Johnson, and half a dozen of the smaller fry that always follow in the wake of the big fish. There is much mystery as to whether or not Senator Conkling is in the city. It is positively asserted by some that he arrived here yesterday morning and was accompanied as far as Albani by the Hon. Thomas C. Platt, the latter remain-ing over at that place to inform the Governor. John F. Smyth, and the rost of the faithful what the programme of the Convention is to be. Col-lector Arthur left New York on the 10:30 train this morning. At the Albany depot he was mel by Gov. Cornell. United States Marshal Louis

Senator Conkiling was registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel resterday. Whether he was still in the hotel last evening or whether he had gone to Utica, could not be learned.

DELEGATES TO UTICAL

Grant and Blaine Running about Even in the

A despatch from Fort Edward says that two of the three delegates to the Utica Conven-tion from the First District of Washington County are for Blaine. The delegates are Judge A. D. Wait, James Gibson, Jr., and E. Hollister, Senator Baker, a pronounced Grant man, is a candidate for delegate to the National Convention from this part of the Seventeenth Congressional District. The delegates from the Third District of Monroe are J. W. Craig, F. W. Lay, and J. D. Decker. The first two are anti-third-term, but unpiedged; the latter is for Grant. The delegation is uninstructed.

The delegation is uninstructed.

The delegate from the First District of Cattaraugus County are C. N. Vedder, Z. G. Bullock, and J. F. Durenburg, all of whom are for Grant. In the Second District the delegates are N. M. Miller, E. A. Nash, and Francis Stevenstwo for Blaine, and one for Grant.

The delegates from the Third District of Oncida are Messrs, P. H. Cost-lib, Frank Sarg, Squire Utley, and George B. Anderson. They are uninstructed, but are for Grant. A. D. Wait, James Gibson, Jr., and E. Hollister.

Gen. Grant in Mexico.

City or Mexico, Feb. 20.-Gen. Grant and party arrived in Orizaba at 5:25 P. M. They were reederal forces, and the Committees of Reception, and Federal forces, and the Committees of Reception, and were conducted to the house that had been prepared for them. The party will leave for the expitation the 21st, where they will meate with a brilliant recentant. Yester day Gen. Grant and party visited the Raccessia Ringes frande, in the vicinity of Organia, and witnesses one of the native sparts. "Toleaderb, tailing the bill." Gen. Grant had one of the sportsmen exiled, and compilmented him on his exportness in the lazgradous sport. To-day the party attended a magnificent compiler and all bight the city is to be illuminated and the General serenaded.

HARRISBURG, Va., Feb. 23.-Mr. Jacob Lincoln, a first cousin of the late Abraham Lincoln, was mur-tered last Saturday at Lincoln Mills, near Lacy Springs

BOSTON, Pob. 23.—Both the regular and the Mechanics Hall or Butler Democrats colebrated to-day by banquets, the former at the Perker House and the

The Maythenyl-Yerhevay Duck.

Signal Office Prediction.

For the Middle Atlantic States, clear or fair scatter, turberly whole rising harmonic along the most tellines by white shifting to warmer southerly, with rating harmonic.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

A nearly from the United States has been elected a nearly of the Herrin Cliffor London. In a boat race vesterday on the Tyne, Hawdon da-cated Kempatir by two lengths. The race was for file in the New Jersey Republican House of Assembly ask eviding, resultions to adjourn in morning of Washington were tabled. Washington were labed.
Mr. S. C. Gas introduced a bill in the House resterday to reshort the Hankrupt act of 1897, and all acts amendators theref. as they stood become open.
Chemistich, the leader of the Rampa rebuile of has been believed by the label was become that Calcutt and Only described. The United States Sensie advanted vesteriar on mo-tion of Senator Hayard thousands with the reading of the lournal, in respect to the moment of George Wash ington.

The Jistian G vernment has offered three pries, amounting to those our vincent's raised from grafts of American varieties of graps these capable of resisting the Attacks of physics erg. Altanas of physicaera. The Landish Sections of the American Community for a second section of the American Section of the American Section of the American Section of the American Section Section of England Sect. and Charles Novel for El. (200 pages).